

The China Mail.

Established February, 1845.

VOL. XXXVIII. No. 5891.

號五十一

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1882.

日七初月二年午王

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

WE have been appointed Agents for the
MITSU BUSSAN KAISHA,
of Tokio, at this Port.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.

Hongkong, February 1, 1882.

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ON and after this Date the Undersigned
RESUMES his Duties as SECRETARY of
the Company.

By Order of the Directors,

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,

Secretary.

Hongkong, March 20, 1882.

Intimations.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that by Bill of
Sale dated the 8th of November
1870, and duly registered in the Supreme
Court on the 17th of November 1879, the late
Edward Charles Charter did assign unto William McGregor Smith all
the STOCK IN TRADE, MACHINERY,
PROPERTY, GOODS, THINGS and
EFFECTS, then and then situated, situated at
No. 15, Queen's Road, Victoria, Hongkong,
and also the BOOK DEBTS of the firm of
"EO. CHARTER AND COMPANY." The said
WILLIAM McGRIGOR SMITH having taken
possession of the Property comprised in the
said Bill of Sale ALL PERSONS IN-
DEBTED to the said firm are hereby
informed that the DISTRIBUTION of the
PROFITS Reserved for Contractors may
be arranged. Returns not rendered prior
to April 15th Next will be adjusted by
the OFFICE, and no Claims or Alterations
will be subsequently admitted.

E. F. JOHNSON, *Liquidator.*

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, 1881.

Hongkong, March 8, 1882.

april 18

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

GENUINE MADEIRA WINE, 1870,
\$22 per Dozen.

OLD SUPERIOR PORT (BASTARDOS),

\$15 per Dozen.

Apply to

L. THEVENIN,

Hongkong Hotel Building.

Hongkong, March 21, 1882.

april 21

FOR SALE—JUST RECEIVED.

BEST INDIAN SILVER JEWEL-

ERY, of various kinds.

INDIAN OASHMERE SHAWLS.

SMOKING CAPS.

RUMPOORIE CHUDERS; and

CASHMERE CLOTH, assorted, for

LADIES' DRESSES.

AT MODERATE PRICES.

N. M. KHAMISA,

8 and 10, Peel Street.

Hongkong, January 28, 1882.

FOR SALE.

MESSRS. W. J. LOCKETT'S Octo-

port PALE ALE, and FINDLATER'S

BLOND STOUT, in Pints and Quarts.

Fine OLD PORT, in Cases of 1 dozen.

Also,

SILLERY MOUSSEAU (VIN DE

CHAMPAGNE), in Cases 2 dozen Pints and 1

dozen Quarts.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Hongkong, November 1, 1881.

WASHING BOOKS.

(In English and Chinese.)

WASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use

of Ladies and Gentlemen, can now

be had at this Office. Price, \$1 each.

CHINA MAIL OFFICE.

To Let.

TO LET, FURNISHED.

THE well-known BUNGALOW, with

GARDEN, &c., on Mount Kellett, the

Property of Mr. T. C. Maylar, Q.C. can

be inspected at any time on application to

the Watchman.

Apply to

R. G. ALFORD,

Surgeon, &c., &c.

Queen's Road,

Hongkong, March 13, 1882.

april 27

TO LET.

THE F.A.R.E.A.S.T.

THE ISSUE OF 1878 WANTED.

Apply at this Office.

Hongkong, October 4, 1880.

TO KEE,

COAL MERCHANT,

33, WING HING LANE, HONGKONG.

KEEPS on hand for Sale all Kinds of

STEAM COAL of the best quality, at

moderate rates; also has always Powerful

STEAM LAUNCHES for Hires at a reasonable

Charge, either for special Purposes, Excursions,

or Towing.

Hongkong, January 13, 1882.

april 13

TO SULPHOLINE LOTION.—An Ex-

ternal Means of CURING SKIN

DISEASES. There is scarcely any erup-

tion but will yield to "Sulpholine" in a

few days, and commence to fade away, even

if it seems past cure. Ordinary pimplas,

redness, blisters, scurf, roughness, varicose

veins, &c., whilst old, enduring skin

disorders, that have plagued the sufferers

for years, however deeply rooted they may

be, "Sulpholine" will successfully attack

them. It destroys the animalculæ which

cause these unightly, irritable, painful

affections, and always produces a clear,

healthy, natural condition of the skin.

"Sulpholine" Lotion is sold by most Che-

mists, Bottles, 2s. 9d.

Also, "Sulpholine" will successfully attack

them. It destroys the animalculæ which

cause these unightly, irritable, painful

affections, and always produces a clear,

healthy, natural condition of the skin.

In Boxes of 1s., 2s., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 9d.

Sold by Chemists and Medicine Vendors

throughout the world.

Prepared by Jas. R. B. & Co., London.

Especially valuable Pills for residents abroad

and travellers.

Hongkong, March 21, 1882.

april 28

INTIMATIONS.

NOTICE.

COLONEL IKE AUSTIN'S NEW

AMERICAN RIFLE RANGE,

is now open at the Upper Octa, Staunton

Street, opposite the Union Church, where

Instructions are free of charge.

BELL TROTTER!! FLYING AND SKY-THROAT.

BILL THAT DISAPPEARED WITH HIM!!

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN

SPORTING RIFLES!!

Gallery open daily, from 4 to 12 p.m., to

all respectable Members of the Community.

Hongkong, March 19, 1882.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

WANTED.

COMPETENT SURGEONS for Sea-

men and SAILING SHIPS, home to

Victoria, Portland and San Francisco.

For Particulars, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, February 22, 1882.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have been appointed

SOLE AGENTS for the Sale of their

GOODS by Messrs. KYNOCH & Co., of

WEDDE, near BIRMINGHAM.

MESSRS. H. & C. COUCHINARD,

Agent, Hongkong.

Hongkong, February 9, 1882.

NOTICE.

MR. FREDERICK DREBON BUSH

and a Partner in our

Business, is authorized to sign our

Names, in January, 1882.

RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, January 24, 1882.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have been appointed

Agents for the Sale of their

GOODS by Messrs. KYNOCH & Co., of

WEDDE, near BIRMINGHAM.

MESSRS. H. & C. COUCHINARD,

Agent, Hongkong.

Hongkong, January 24, 1882.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have been appointed

Agents for the Sale of their

GOODS by Messrs. KYNOCH & Co., of

WEDDE, near BIRMINGHAM.

For Sale.

MacEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.

HAVE RECEIVED FOR SALE.

CHRISTMAS STORES AND
NEW AND SEASONABLE
GOODS.EX FRENCH MAIL STEAMER.
MUSCATEL RAISINS.
METZ FRUIT.ASSORTED COSAQUES.
CAILLARD & BOWSER'S CONFECTIONERY.

BUTTER SCOTCH.

HONEY SCOTCH.

ROSE TOFFEE.

LEMON TOFFEE.

ROSE'S LIME JUICE CORDIAL.

PLUM PUDDINGS.

PATRAS CURRANTS.

VALENCIA RAISINS.

MACKINNON PEN.

LIVERMORE PEN.

LAWN TENNIS BATS.

LAWN TENNIS BALLS.

LAWN TENNIS SHOES.

EX STEAMER "Glenorchy."

STILTON CHEESE.

YORK HAMS.

CHRISTMAS CAKES.

TEYSSONNAU'S DESSERT FRUITS.

ALMONDS AND RAISINS.

SMYRNA FIGS.

PICNIC TONGUES.

FILBERTS.

COCCOTINA.

VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA.

LIEBIG'S & BPF'S COCOA.

FRENCH PLUMS.

HUNTER & PALMER'S BISCUITS.

PATE DE FOIE GRAS.

MINCERMEAT.

CHOCOLATE—MENIER.

SAUSAGES.

BROWN.

ISIGNY BUTTER.

DANISH BUTTER.

BREAKFAST TONGUES.

ANCHOVIES.

ASPARAGUS.

SOUPS, &c.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

CHAMPAGNES.

HEDGES' MONOPOLE & WHITE

SEAL.

VEUVE CLICQUOT PONSARDIN.

JULES MUMM & Co., pints & quarts.

CLARETS—

CHATEAU LA ROSE, pints & quarts.

CHATEAU LAFITE, " "

IRES. GRAVES, " "

BREAKFAST CLARET, "

SHERRIES & PORT—

SACCONI'S MANZANILLA & AMON-

TILLADO.

SACCONI'S OLD INVALID PORT

(1848).

HUNT'S PORT.

BRANDY, WHISKY, LIQUEURS, &c.

1, 2 & 3-1/2 LITRES BRANDY.

BISQUIT DUCOUE & Co.'S BRANDY.

FINE OLD BOURBON WHISKY.

KINAHAN'S LI WHISKY.

ROYAL GLENDEE WHISKY.

CHARTREUSE.

MARASCHINO.

CURACAO.

ANGOSTURA.

BOKER'S AND ORANGE BITTERS,

&c., &c., &c.

BASS'S ALE, bottled by CAMERON and

SAUNDERS, pints and quarts.

GUINNESS'S STOUT, bottled by E. &

J. BURKE, pints and quarts.

PILSENER BEER, in quarts.

DRAUGHT ALE AND PORTER, by the

Gallon.

ALE AND PORTER, in hogsheads.

EX AMERICAN MAIL.

Fresh ROLL BUTTER.

Eastern and California CHEESE.

Baconless CODFISH.

Prime HAMS AND BACON.

Russian CAVIARE.

Eagle Brand Condensed MILK.

PEACH AND APPLE BUTTER.

Pickled OX-TONGUES.

Family PIG-PORK in kegs and pieces.

Paragon MACKEREL in 5 lb cans.

Bear Ideal SALMON in 5 lb cans.

Cutting's Dressed FRUITS in 2 lb cans.

Assorted Canned VEGETABLES.

Potted SAUSAGE and Sausage

MEAT.

Stuffed PEPPERS.

Assorted PICKLES.

MINCERMEAT.

COME HONEY in Original Frames.

Richardson & Robbin's Celebrated Potted

MEATS.

Richardson & Robbin's Curried OYSTERS.

" Lunch TONGUE.

McCarthy's Sugar LEMONADE.

Clam CHOWDER.

Smoked SALMON.

Green TURTLE in 2 lb cans.

&c., &c., &c.

YACHT & PICNIC SUPPLIES.

C ALIFORNIA

RACKER

COMPANY'S BISCUITS in 5 lb

time, and loose.

Alphabetical BIS-

CUITS.

Fancy Sweet Mixed

BISCUITS.

Ginger CAKES.

Soda BISCUITS.

Oyster BISCUITS.

Cracked WHEAT

OATMEAL.

HOMINY.

CORNMEAL.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.

RYE MEAL.

SPECIALLY SELECTED

C I G A R S

Fine New Season's CUMSHAW TEA, in

5 and 10 cent Boxes.

BREAKFAST CUNGOU @ 25 cents p. lb.

SHIPCHANDLER of every Description.

BIRRING and SAIL-MAKING promptly

executed.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Hongkong, January 26, 1882.

Entertainment.

THEATRE ROYAL,
CITY HALL.Under the Patronage of H. E. the
ADMINISTRATOR and H. E. GENERAL
DONOVAN.THE ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY
WILL GIVE THEIR
FIFTH PERFORMANCE
THIS EVENING,the 25th Instant,
When will be produced
VERDIS GRAND OPERA,

"Un Ballo in Maschera."

DRAMATIS PERSONAE.

Ricardo, Conte di Warwick, Signor Vanzi.

Renato, Circolo, Signor Cioci.

Amelia, Signor Lubici.

Ulrica, Signor Silvia.

Oscar, a page, Signor Pinelli.

Bankers, Signor Patti.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Solicitors, BRERETON & WOTTON.

Auditors.

General Agents.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,

Hongkong.

THIS Company has been formed for the

purpose of acquiring from the present

proprietors, and developing the business of

the Luzon Sugar Refinery in Manila, as

well as for the purchase of the Wairin

Patent rights in the Philippine Islands.

The Luzon Refinery has now been at

work for the past two years, and has pro

duced results which justify the promoters

of this Company in undertaking the develop

ment of the enterprise to an extent which

will meet the existing current demand for

its produce. A contract has been made

with an influential sugar planter and dealer

in Manila for the purchase of his valuable

landed property, consisting of 263,625

square feet, with water frontage, and the

extensive Godowns, Dwelling House and

Office thereon, all ready for immediate

occupation, situated at Malabon, one of the

most populous districts in the Philippines.

The Plant of the Old Refinery has been

removed to Malabon, and the additional

Machinery necessary to produce upwards of

twenty thousand piculs of Refined Sugar

per month is on its way from England.

It is anticipated that the Refinery will

be in full work on or about the First of

May next.

The extensive and valuable property

herebefore referred to as acquired for the

Company situated in the village of Malabon

in the Island of Luzon, with the measures

erected and buildings thereon, and all

Wharves and Piers belonging thereto, have

been purchased for \$200,000, payment for

which it is agreed shall be made by \$70,000

in cash and the balance in fully-paid-up

shares in the Company.

The Patent rights for the Philippine

Islands, from Liverpool, together with

the Machinery, Business and Good

will be sold at auction on the 25th Inst.

The Consulting Committee, consisting of

H. F. B. JOHNSON (Chairman),

Messrs JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

F. D. SASSOON, Esq.

of Messrs DAVID SASOON, Sons & Co.

W. REINHOLD, Esq.

of Messrs MEHLICHES & Co.

JOSE MUÑOZ LIMJANGO.

Malabon, Manila, by this nominated repre

sentative in Hongkong.

Bankers, BAKER & CO.

superstition has thrown the country back into the old groove, and, although it cannot last, still it is most regrettable. The enemies of Li Hung-chang, Viceroy of Chihli, have turned their strength in full force against him, and under the pretext of Fung-shui, are endeavouring to undo all that the enterprising Li has done to forward the interests of China. The immediate cause of the closing of the mines is the outbreak of the long-standing, but for some time back hushed quarrel between Tso Tsung-tang and Li Hung-chang. This having broken out afresh, every effort is being made by Tso and his party to get Li into disgrace; for the sake of China we trust these efforts will prove abortive, although we cannot hide the fact that Tso is a most formidable opponent, and by far the most dangerous that Li has to face. An attack has also been made upon Li Hung-chang of the Liang-hu, brother of the Viceroy, and it is understood that that gentleman has resigned in anticipation of dismissal. The next few days will show whether the surviving Empress will issue an edict closing the mines. There is every reason to fear that many changes and retrogressions will follow such an order, and China will lose much of what she has gained under the enlightened administration of Li Hung-chang, who has done more than any other statesman to forward the interests of his country, and whose services China can ill spare at this critical juncture, as complications with Japan have already arisen, and a renewal of the difficulties with Russia is freely talked about. It is patent to everyone that the disturbance which has arisen in the soul of the defunct Empress is mere humbug, but it is used as a handy peg by the opponents of Li. The Viceroy arrived at Tientsin on the 10th or 20th, and it is needless to say that the sympathies of the foreigners are all on his side. Our hope is that Li will by skillful use of the abilities of which he is undoubtedly possessed, manage to maintain his position in the Councils of China, and that the party of progress will be strengthened rather than otherwise by the factions opposition which under the flimsiest pretexts has been thrown in their way.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

[SUPPLIED TO THE "CHINA MAIL."]

(Per E. E. A. & C. Telegraph Co.'s Line.)

THE GRANT TO PRINCE LEOPOLD.

LONDON, March 24.—The House of Commons agreed to the motion granting Prince Leopold £10,000 a year.

THE BILL REQUIRING A BELIEF IN GOD THROWN OUT.

LONDON, March 24.—On the second reading the House of Lords threw out the bill for requiring Members of Parliament to declare their belief in a God.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The next FRENCH MAIL may be expected to arrive here on or before Monday, the 27th inst., per the M. M. steamer *Saghalin*. She brings London dates to the 17th Feb.

The Kashgar left Singapore at 5 p.m. to-day, with the next English mail. She is due on Friday next.

We understand that Mr E. J. Ackroyd, the new Registrar of the Supreme Court, has also been appointed Registrar of Public Companies here.

The "Land We Live In" shooting case was again adjourned for a week on account of Williams, the injured man, being still detained in Hospital.

The Agents (Messrs Adamson, Bell & Co.) inform us that the S. S. *Buccaneer*, from London, leaves Singapore to-day for Hong-kong.

A CHIMNEY in one of the houses situated at No. 214 Queen's Road Central took fire yesterday afternoon, but serious damage was averted by the inmates taking prompt measures to extinguish the flames.

A MASQUERADE ball was held at the United Club last night, when the rooms were tastefully decorated. The whole of the arrangements, which were under the direction of Mr. Richards, the Secretary, were most satisfactory.

THE young Spencer, who has figured so prominently in connection with the forged chits, has had another charge added to the already pretty long indictment against him. To-day he was charged with the theft of a clock valued at £30, from Dr W. Eastlake, and again remanded.

THE prospectus of the Luxon Sugar Refinery Company limited, with a capital of £700,000, in 7,000 shares of £100 each—one thousand of which are to be allotted to the shareholders in the China Sugar Refining Company—has just been issued. Messrs Jardine, Matheson & Co. are the general agents, and it would appear that the two companies will in a measure be worked together, as the Consulting Committee are nearly the same.

We hear it mooted that an emigration movement is likely to be magnetized from Macao to Tincu, and as this proposed destination of the Chinese agriculturist is said to be exceedingly rich in nearly every natural product, there is no reason why they should not succeed. The steamers flying to and from Australia by the Torres Strait route pass close to Timor, and the emigration movement should therefore be easy and safe, should some advertising notices put in sufficient inducement out.

A PLAYFUL skit appears in the last number of the New York *Puck*—one of the best illustrated comical papers published in the English language—in which the honour of having received a subscription from the King of Siam is duly acknowledged. A facsimile of the well-known caligraphy of a celebrated Bangkokian resident, who is not altogether unknown in Hongkong, is given; and as the letter is dated from the U. S. Consulate-General, the writer is erroneously spoken of as the Consul-General for Siam. This, however, is only a trifl. *Puck* seems almost overcome by the tremendous honour thus conferred upon him; but, all chaffing apart, the fact that a paper like *Puck* is regularly read by the intelligent Siamese monarch is not without its significance.

A TART trooper *Tyne* sailed this morning for Singapore and Home, taking on the Head quarters of the Inniskillings to the former place, and a number of time-expired and invalided men for the latter. Colonel Geddes, with his wife and four children; Captains G. H. Macdonald, and T. M. G. Thackeray, Lieutenants W. S. B. Levett, J. F. W. Charley, H. M. L. Young, F. A. Sanders (adjutant), C. J. L. Davidson, J. L. Armitage, and S. G. Radcliffe, Captain Paymaster Manners Kerr, of the Army Pay Department, attached, and 160 men, 13 women, and 14 children of the Inniskillings, proceed to Singapore; while Lieutenant Gamble of the 1st Northamptonshire Regiment, Lieutenant Johnson of the Buffs, and 176 time-expired and invalided men of the Inniskillings, Royal Artillery, and Royal Engineers go home. Mrs Hall and Master H. Hall, and Mrs Kerr are passengers by the *Tyne* for England. His Excellency Lieut. Gen. Donovan, Captain Bury and a large number of the officials and civilians of the Colony went on board the vessel during the forenoon, and wished their departing friends *bon voyage*.

On Friday night, the 24th inst., the *Victor* minstrels gave an entertainment on board their ship. The audience, which was composed not only of officers and men from the *Victor* *Emanuel* and other ships, but also of several ladies and gentlemen from the shore, appeared highly delighted with the evening's entertainment. Many of the performers were loudly cheered, but were unable to respond to the call, owing to the length of the programme. Among others, Mr S. Hood sang with great feeling "My Home in Kentucky," and was loudly applauded, as he also was in his comic song "The Rustic young Beauty." The part of Bong was very creditably taken by Sergt. Dracup, who kept the audience in raptures of laughter by his song "The Hen Convention," and also by the effective manner in which he delivered a lecture on Woman's Rights. During the interval between the two parts, Messrs Pope and Adams very cleverly performed a comic negro sketch of their own composition. Captain Newington, who officiated in the capacity of Massa Johnson, brought the entertainment to a close by the song "Dam Golden Slippers," for which he was loudly applauded.—Communicated.

THE COLOUHOUN EXPEDITION. This expedition has fortunately not met with the ill-treatment which it was at one time feared it would. So far, according to the following letter, the natives have been very friendly:

Nan-ning, Feb. 27.

The last time I wrote was from Wu-chau where we found that a price had been set on our heads. The magistrate there accordingly, upon our representation, consented to give us a guard-boat from station to station. But actually, we found the people all along not at all unfriendly in any way. On the contrary, in the villages we ventured to enter, the country folk were quite good-natured. We spent the Chinese New Year's eve on a beautiful part of the river. There was of course a good deal of chin chin joss, both in our boat and in the hamlets around. The following stanza was written as we stood before a little temple beneath two old banyan trees; it was situate on the summit overlooking the river:

The sun sets to the coming of a year:

Afar, the high-cliffed mountains gleam; The land is loud with joy from far and near; Below, flows on the silent stream.

Nan-ning, where we arrived late last evening, was reported to us, is the very nest of anti-foreign atrocities; but really does not seem to be so bad after all.

The people of course staved a good deal at us—but that was civilized country and the people not curious!

Two big mandarin boats are at present encircled beside us, containing His Honour the Sub-prefect of some little place on the river above.

I had a peep at Madame the Proctress through the window—but her eyes caught sight of my spy glass—then knew thy servant is only short sighted—she looked as cross as two sticks. I am not able to give any description of the places we have passed on our way. There has not been much of fine scenery—at least not of high hills. One or two district towns have recovered completely from the results of the Taiping outrages. I notice particularly a place called Kuei-jieh where the walls have been recently entirely rebuilt.

The people, however, do not seem very warlike; and it is a problem to me how such a conflagration as the Taiping rebellion could have originated among such well-disposed people. But I fancy cause for dissatisfaction they have enough, as the Lekin and Custom Stations on our way have been as thick as sand.

THE PASSENGERS OF THE OCEAN.

The following is the statement of Captain Webber, of the S. S. *Ocean*, with regard to the treatment of his passengers at Sydney in June last:

Hongkong, Sept. 24, 1881.

H. G. JAMES, Esq., &c.,
Messrs G. E. Stevens & Co.DEAR SIR.—Owing to various untoward accidents being circulated respecting the treatment meted out to the S. S. *Ocean* and her passengers on her arrival at Sydney from Hongkong in June last, I deem it advisable to lay before you a plain unvarnished statement of facts. The steamer *Ocean* left Hongkong May 22nd, 1881, with 448 Chinese and two European passengers and 42 officers and men. Arrived at Port Darwin on June 1st. She was examined and passed by Health Officer, named J. C. H. and embarked ten Chinese and twenty European passengers for Southern Ports, sailed on June 6th and arrived at Thursday Island on the 9th, was again admitted to port, passed same day and arrived at Cooktown on June 12th, where a most rigid inspection of ship and passengers was made without the slightest trace of disease being found to exist. Thirty Chinese and six European landed at that port. During our stay a Chinese died suddenly from the effects of opium, was seen by the Health Officer, who gave a certificate as to the cause of death, also an order for burial, sailed again on the 15th and arrived at Townsville on the 18th, and was again admitted to port, passed by Health Officer, named J. C. H. and embarked ten Chinese and twenty European passengers for Southern Ports, sailed on June 26th and arrived at Thursday Island on the 9th, was again admitted to port, passed same day and arrived at Cooktown on June 12th, where a most rigid inspection of ship and passengers was made without the slightest trace of disease being found to exist. Thirty Chinese and six European landed at that port. During our stay a Chinese died suddenly from the effects of opium, was seen by the Health Officer, who gave a certificate as to the cause of death, also an order for burial, sailed again on the 15th and arrived at Townsville on the 18th, and was again admitted to port, passed by Health Officer, named J. C. H. and embarked ten Chinese and twenty European passengers for Southern Ports, sailed on June 26th and arrived at Thursday Island on the 9th, was again admitted to port, passed same day and arrived at Cooktown on June 12th, where a most rigid inspection of ship and passengers was made without the slightest trace of disease being found to exist. Thirty Chinese and six European landed at that port. During our stay a Chinese died suddenly from the effects of opium, was seen by the Health Officer, who gave a certificate as to the cause of death, also an order for burial, sailed again on the 15th and arrived at Townsville on the 18th, and was again admitted to port, passed by Health Officer, named J. C. H. and embarked ten Chinese and twenty European passengers for Southern Ports, sailed on June 26th and arrived at Thursday Island on the 9th, was again admitted to port, passed same day and arrived at Cooktown on June 12th, where a most rigid inspection of ship and passengers was made without the slightest trace of disease being found to exist. Thirty Chinese and six European landed at that port. During our stay a Chinese died suddenly from the effects of opium, was seen by the Health Officer, who gave a certificate as to the cause of death, also an order for burial, sailed again on the 15th and arrived at Townsville on the 18th, and was again admitted to port, passed by Health Officer, named J. C. H. and embarked ten Chinese and twenty European passengers for Southern Ports, sailed on June 26th and arrived at Thursday Island on the 9th, was again admitted to port, passed same day and arrived at Cooktown on June 12th, where a most rigid inspection of ship and passengers was made without the slightest trace of disease being found to exist. Thirty Chinese and six European landed at that port. During our stay a Chinese died suddenly from the effects of opium, was seen by the Health Officer, who gave a certificate as to the cause of death, also an order for burial, sailed again on the 15th and arrived at Townsville on the 18th, and was again admitted to port, passed by Health Officer, named J. C. H. and embarked ten Chinese and twenty European passengers for Southern Ports, sailed on June 26th and arrived at Thursday Island on the 9th, was again admitted to port, passed same day and arrived at Cooktown on June 12th, where a most rigid inspection of ship and passengers was made without the slightest trace of disease being found to exist. Thirty Chinese and six European landed at that port. During our stay a Chinese died suddenly from the effects of opium, was seen by the Health Officer, who gave a certificate as to the cause of death, also an order for burial, sailed again on the 15th and arrived at Townsville on the 18th, and was again admitted to port, passed by Health Officer, named J. C. H. and embarked ten Chinese and twenty European passengers for Southern Ports, sailed on June 26th and arrived at Thursday Island on the 9th, was again admitted to port, passed same day and arrived at Cooktown on June 12th, where a most rigid inspection of ship and passengers was made without the slightest trace of disease being found to exist. Thirty Chinese and six European landed at that port. During our stay a Chinese died suddenly from the effects of opium, was seen by the Health Officer, who gave a certificate as to the cause of death, also an order for burial, sailed again on the 15th and arrived at Townsville on the 18th, and was again admitted to port, passed by Health Officer, named J. C. H. and embarked ten Chinese and twenty European passengers for Southern Ports, sailed on June 26th and arrived at Thursday Island on the 9th, was again admitted to port, passed same day and arrived at Cooktown on June 12th, where a most rigid inspection of ship and passengers was made without the slightest trace of disease being found to exist. Thirty Chinese and six European landed at that port. During our stay a Chinese died suddenly from the effects of opium, was seen by the Health Officer, who gave a certificate as to the cause of death, also an order for burial, sailed again on the 15th and arrived at Townsville on the 18th, and was again admitted to port, passed by Health Officer, named J. C. H. and embarked ten Chinese and twenty European passengers for Southern Ports, sailed on June 26th and arrived at Thursday Island on the 9th, was again admitted to port, passed same day and arrived at Cooktown on June 12th, where a most rigid inspection of ship and passengers was made without the slightest trace of disease being found to exist. Thirty Chinese and six European landed at that port. During our stay a Chinese died suddenly from the effects of opium, was seen by the Health Officer, who gave a certificate as to the cause of death, also an order for burial, sailed again on the 15th and arrived at Townsville on the 18th, and was again admitted to port, passed by Health Officer, named J. C. H. and embarked ten Chinese and twenty European passengers for Southern Ports, sailed on June 26th and arrived at Thursday Island on the 9th, was again admitted to port, passed same day and arrived at Cooktown on June 12th, where a most rigid inspection of ship and passengers was made without the slightest trace of disease being found to exist. Thirty Chinese and six European landed at that port. During our stay a Chinese died suddenly from the effects of opium, was seen by the Health Officer, who gave a certificate as to the cause of death, also an order for burial, sailed again on the 15th and arrived at Townsville on the 18th, and was again admitted to port, passed by Health Officer, named J. C. H. and embarked ten Chinese and twenty European passengers for Southern Ports, sailed on June 26th and arrived at Thursday Island on the 9th, was again admitted to port, passed same day and arrived at Cooktown on June 12th, where a most rigid inspection of ship and passengers was made without the slightest trace of disease being found to exist. Thirty Chinese and six European landed at that port. During our stay a Chinese died suddenly from the effects of opium, was seen by the Health Officer, who gave a certificate as to the cause of death, also an order for burial, sailed again on the 15th and arrived at Townsville on the 18th, and was again admitted to port, passed by Health Officer, named J. C. H. and embarked ten Chinese and twenty European passengers for Southern Ports, sailed on June 26th and arrived at Thursday Island on the 9th, was again admitted to port, passed same day and arrived at Cooktown on June 12th, where a most rigid inspection of ship and passengers was made without the slightest trace of disease being found to exist. Thirty Chinese and six European landed at that port. During our stay a Chinese died suddenly from the effects of opium, was seen by the Health Officer, who gave a certificate as to the cause of death, also an order for burial, sailed again on the 15th and arrived at Townsville on the 18th, and was again admitted to port, passed by Health Officer, named J. C. H. and embarked ten Chinese and twenty European passengers for Southern Ports, sailed on June 26th and arrived at Thursday Island on the 9th, was again admitted to port, passed same day and arrived at Cooktown on June 12th, where a most rigid inspection of ship and passengers was made without the slightest trace of disease being found to exist. Thirty Chinese and six European landed at that port. During our stay a Chinese died suddenly from the effects of opium, was seen by the Health Officer, who gave a certificate as to the cause of death, also an order for burial, sailed again on the 15th and arrived at Townsville on the 18th, and was again admitted to port, passed by Health Officer, named J. C. H. and embarked ten Chinese and twenty European passengers for Southern Ports, sailed on June 26th and arrived at Thursday Island on the 9th, was again admitted to port, passed same day and arrived at Cooktown on June 12th, where a most rigid inspection of ship and passengers was made without the slightest trace of disease being found to exist. Thirty Chinese and six European landed at that port. During our stay a Chinese died suddenly from the effects of opium, was seen by the Health Officer, who gave a certificate as to the cause of death, also an order for burial, sailed again on the 15th and arrived at Townsville on the 18th, and was again admitted to port, passed by Health Officer, named J. C. H. and embarked ten Chinese and twenty European passengers for Southern Ports, sailed on June 26th and arrived at Thursday Island on the 9th, was again admitted to port, passed same day and arrived at Cooktown on June 12th, where a most rigid inspection of ship and passengers was made without the slightest trace of disease being found to exist. Thirty Chinese and six European landed at that port. During our stay a Chinese died suddenly from the effects of opium, was seen by the Health Officer, who gave a certificate as to the cause of death, also an order for burial, sailed again on the 15th and arrived at Townsville on the 18th, and was again admitted to port, passed by Health Officer, named J. C. H. and embarked ten Chinese and twenty European passengers for Southern Ports, sailed on June 26th and arrived at Thursday Island on the 9th, was again admitted to port, passed same day and arrived at Cooktown on June 12th, where a most rigid inspection of ship and passengers was made without the slightest trace of disease being found to exist. Thirty Chinese and six European landed at that port. During our stay a Chinese died suddenly from the effects of opium, was seen by the Health Officer, who gave a certificate as to the cause of death, also an order for burial, sailed again on the 15th and arrived at Townsville on the 18th, and was again admitted to port, passed by Health Officer, named J. C. H. and embarked ten Chinese and twenty European passengers for Southern Ports, sailed on June 26th and arrived at Thursday Island on the 9th, was again admitted to port, passed same day and arrived at Cooktown on June 12th, where a most rigid inspection of ship and passengers was made without the slightest trace of disease being found to exist. Thirty Chinese and six European landed at that port. During our stay a Chinese died suddenly from the effects of opium, was seen by the Health Officer, who gave a certificate as to the cause of death, also an order for burial, sailed again on the 15th and arrived at Townsville on the 18th, and was again admitted to port, passed by Health Officer, named J. C. H. and embarked ten Chinese and twenty European passengers for Southern Ports, sailed on June 26th and arrived at Thursday Island on the 9th, was again admitted to port, passed same day and arrived at Cooktown on June 12th, where a most rigid inspection of ship and passengers was made without the slightest trace of disease being found to exist. Thirty Chinese and six European landed at that port. During our stay a Chinese died suddenly from the effects of opium, was seen by the Health Officer, who gave a certificate as to the cause of death, also an order for burial, sailed again on the 15th and arrived at Townsville on the 18th, and was again admitted to port, passed by Health Officer, named J. C. H. and embarked ten Chinese and twenty European passengers for Southern Ports, sailed on June 26th and arrived at Thursday Island on the 9th, was again admitted to port, passed same day and arrived at Cooktown on June 12th, where a most rigid inspection of ship and passengers was made without the slightest trace of disease being found to exist. Thirty Chinese and six European landed at that port. During our stay a Chinese died suddenly from the effects of opium, was seen by the Health Officer, who gave a certificate as to the cause of death, also an order for burial, sailed again on the 15th and arrived at Townsville on the 18th, and was again admitted to port, passed by Health Officer, named J. C. H. and embarked ten Chinese and twenty European passengers for Southern Ports, sailed on June 26th and arrived at Thursday Island on the 9th, was again admitted to port, passed same day and arrived at Cooktown on June 12th, where a most rigid inspection of ship and passengers was made without the slightest trace of disease being found to exist. Thirty Chinese and six European landed at that port. During our stay a Chinese died suddenly from the effects of opium, was seen by the Health Officer, who gave a certificate as to the cause of death, also an order for burial, sailed again on the 15th and arrived at Townsville on the 18th, and was again admitted to port, passed by Health Officer, named J. C. H. and embarked ten Chinese and twenty European passengers for Southern Ports, sailed on June 26th and arrived at Thursday Island on the 9th, was again admitted to port, passed same day and arrived at Cooktown on June 12th, where a most rigid inspection of ship and passengers was made without the slightest trace of disease being found to exist. Thirty Chinese and six European landed at that port. During our stay a Chinese died suddenly from the effects of opium, was seen by the Health Officer, who gave a certificate as to the cause of death, also an order for burial, sailed again on the 15th and arrived at Townsville on the 18th, and was again admitted to port, passed by Health Officer, named J. C. H. and embarked ten Chinese and twenty European passengers for Southern Ports, sailed on June 26th and arrived at Thursday Island on the 9th, was again admitted to port, passed same day and arrived at Cooktown on June 12th, where a most rigid inspection of ship and passengers was made without the slightest trace of disease being found to exist. Thirty Chinese and six European landed at that port. During our stay a Chinese died suddenly from the effects of opium, was seen by the Health Officer, who gave a certificate as to the cause of death, also an order for burial, sailed again on the 15th and arrived at Townsville on the 18th, and was again admitted to port, passed by Health Officer, named J. C. H. and embarked ten Chinese and twenty European passengers for Southern Ports, sailed on June 26th and arrived at Thursday Island on the 9th, was again admitted to port, passed same day and arrived at Cooktown on June 12th, where a most rigid inspection of ship and passengers was made without the slightest trace of disease being found to exist. Thirty Chinese and six European landed at that port. During our stay a Chinese died suddenly from the effects of opium, was seen by the Health Officer, who gave a certificate as to the cause of death, also an order for burial, sailed again on the 15th and arrived at Townsville on the 18th, and was again admitted to port, passed by Health Officer, named J. C. H. and embarked ten Chinese and twenty European passengers for Southern Ports, sailed on June 26th and arrived at Thursday Island on the 9th, was again admitted to port, passed same day and arrived at Cooktown on June 12th, where a most rigid inspection of ship and passengers was made without the slightest trace of disease being found to exist. Thirty Chinese and six European landed at that port. During our stay a Chinese died suddenly from the effects of opium, was seen by the Health Officer, who gave a certificate as to the cause of death, also an order for burial, sailed again on the 15th and arrived at Townsville on the 18th, and was again admitted to port, passed by Health Officer, named J. C. H. and embarked ten Chinese and twenty European passengers for Southern Ports, sailed on June 26th and arrived at Thursday Island on the 9th, was again admitted to port, passed same day and arrived at Cooktown on June 12th, where a most rigid inspection of ship and passengers was made without the slightest trace of disease being found to exist. Thirty Chinese and six European landed at that port. During our stay a Chinese died suddenly from the effects of opium, was seen by the Health Officer, who gave a certificate

RESIDENCE IN THE INTERIOR AND THE TRANSIT TRADE.

(China Review.)
The XII article of the British Treaty of Tianjin of 1858 states that "British subjects whether at the ports or other places, desiring to build or open houses, warehouses, schools, hospitals, burial grounds, will make their agreement for the building and the people, equitably, without exacting any tolls."

"These three little words, at other places, have proved a fertile source of doubt and litigation. If construed literally, they may certainly be taken as referring to any other place besides the open ports; and it is only by bringing the manifest intention of the other articles of the Treaty to bear upon the meaning that their force can be restricted. In all probability, the words were inserted under Lord Elgin's eye with no definite design, beyond that of guarding against too close a construction of the term "port"; and this is the view embodied in the despatch addressed on the 19th February, 1863, to the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce by Mr. Hammond, H. M.'s Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. Referring to the questions raised in connection with Article XII, Mr. Hammond writes (Parl. Papers, 1863, page 158):—

"This Article, even if taken by itself, could hardly be construed as implying the right to build or open houses, warehouses, schools, hospitals or burying-grounds in any part or place throughout the length or breadth of the Chinese Empire. If this had been its intention, these privileges would certainly have been conceded in more explicit terms, but considered as it must necessary be in connection with the preceding article (XL), which expressly limits to particular cities, towns, and ports, the rights of British subjects in these respects, Lord Russell is of opinion that this article is one which cannot be sustained."

(Daily China Mail, March 5, 1867.)

Such was the construction placed upon this clause by the Home Authorities, but, notwithstanding the fact that it was interpreted as not conceding the right to either merchant or missionary to open houses or churches inland, while the latter is permitted to incuse the people by erecting "Halls of Glad Tidings" in their cities, the trader and his goods are excluded.

In a memorandum prepared by Sir Thomas Wade in 1863 and published in 1871 in the Blue Book of Correspondence on the Revision of the Treaty, Sir Thomas explains that these words were inserted to meet and overcome the objections raised by the Chinese, prior to the date of the Tianjin Treaty, to Foreigners residing beyond the limits of the ports of entry. "This," he writes, "is the history of the employment of the words 'other places'; and if other arguments were wanting to meet the inference that they were manifestly intended to include the privilege of residence in the interior, I should appeal to the limitations of the passport privilege as defined in Article IX."

Such being the definition and decision of the British Authorities, and now supported by Treaties made with other powers since 1858, it may appear useless to discuss a question already authoritatively settled; but it is intimately connected with the satisfactory working of the transit trade, it may not be inappropriate to offer a few remarks illustrative of the injurious effects the ill-considered construction put upon Article 12 of the British Treaty, has had on our commerce since the Transit Trade is based on our commercial negotiation under the 8th clause of the Supplementary Convention between Germany and China of 31 March, 1860.

Sir Thomas Wade in his memorandum of 1863 cites the limitations imposed by Art. IX. of the British Treaty, as conclusive evidence against the words "other places" being construed to mean the right of residence inland, but what connection the limitation placed upon the passport privilege, as defined by the above article, can have to do with the right to procure storage for goods taken inland, under another provision of the Treaty, is not sufficiently clear to us, and we think it would have been just as easy and more consistent to have arrived at a diametrically opposite judgment had other articles of the Treaty been requisitioned to throw light on the meaning of these ambiguous words. Without passing either Missionary nor merchant can go inland, but provided with that document, both are allowed to travel for pleasure, trade, and we contend that if the missionary is permitted under the XII. Article to erect churches or hire buildings for that purpose, it seems most inconsistent to interpret the same article when applied to a trader as depriving him of the right to procure storage for his merchandise which another article of the Treaty declares it to be lawful to convey inland.

We are not aware that any of the Treaties between Russia and China concedes the right of permanent residence inland or away from the ports of entry. In implication we imagine they have the right, just as we contend it is similarly allowable under the British Treaty, and with characteristic astuteness, the Russians have availed themselves of any doubt that may exist, to withhold hong names.

In support of the argument that it was not the intention of the Treaty that our manufacturers should be shut out of the inland markets for want of safe storage, while the Russian Merchant is allowed to open warehouses and factories, and to engage in unequal terms with the Russians. Provision is made in the Treaty for the purchase of produce inland, by British subjects, but according to the ruling of our own authorities it may not be repatriated or prepared for shipment in the interior in foreign-owned or foreign-owned warehouses. Certain produce can be prepared inland for the foreign market at much less cost and loss than at the port.

If a German subject go into the interior with Foreign goods, or travel there, the passport or certificate issued to the effect will only be valid for 12 months; &c." In both these cases the right is distinctly accorded to foreigners to convey goods inland, and it is difficult to imagine that it was intended that the important Treaty right, permitting a merchant to import inland to a new market, should be rendered valueless by the construction put upon another article. To constrain the Treaty in this way to tell the merchant that the road to all the inland markets is open, but that he is invited to convey goods into the interior, but when they reach the gates of these distant markets the doors will be closed upon them and their wares, for although the Treaty secured to them the important right to bring goods inland, the negotiators omitted to make provision for the storage of merchandise after reaching its destination. Under the present interpretation—that in fact it is all that has been secured for manufacturers, after three years of diplomatic negotiation, to ensure our goods reaching the inland markets of China. It is impossible to believe that the Representatives of Foreign Powers can have willingly allowed the doors of the interior markets of China to be closed against the foreign imports, but that that is the case is too evident.

We regard this right of residence inland as the fulcrum on which the satisfactory working of the transit system hinges, and so long as the present construction of Art. XII. is allowed to negative the advantages

of the right to do so, our experience tells us that there is a dead-weight on the enterprise of our subjects, and we are informed by H. B. M. Consul, we are unable to fix the date in view of the arbitrary levies of taxes on our manufactures when owned by Chinese, who now-a-days are the sole importers of the smaller ports. It seems to us that the snags of the manufacturers are to be found in the interior at such a port or centre of trade, would do more to enforce the strict observance of Treaty rights, and do away with much of the illegal taxation now complained of than all the decrees and Peking despatches combined. Where the native officials have to deal with foreign merchants or foreign-owned goods they are very chary of violating the Treaty. They know Europeans have an unpleasant way of procuring facts and figures to array against them; but so long as they have only to do with Chinese merchants and Chinese-owned goods, their pledge to respect the origin of the merchandise as freezing it from the applicant in case of illegal levies being imposed.

In the unratified Convention signed by Sir Rutherford Alcock at Peking on the 23rd October, 1869, provision was made in the 1st Clause of the Supplementary Rules and Tariff, by which foreigners were "further permitted to rent for short periods either hotels or private houses, where they may store their goods, but on which they are not to exhibit their hong name or the style of their firm." Sir Rutherford considered this rule to contain "a most valuable concession, and that it would, if acted upon judiciously and quietly, secure to merchants all the benefits they looked for as likely to accrue from a inland residence." This concession would be no less valuable if it were put into practice at the present time, but why the British trader should be directed to conceal the name of his firm or hong is beyond our comprehension, seeing that the Russian merchant, by erecting his factories, announces to the empire his right to trade inland, and the missionary proclaims to the people the might and power of his country in forcing them to receive and tolerate the hated iconoclast against their will; while the trader, who would be welcomed, is forbidden by his own authorities to bring his wares to willing purchasers. In the future negotiations affecting the transit trade, it is to be hoped our diplomats will not permit themselves to be coerced into agreeing to such a stipulation as that asserted to in the Alcock Convention, whereby the merchant is deprived of the right of exhibiting his hong name. The consequences would be damaging in the extreme, and open a door to all kinds of fraud on the part of foreigners and Chinese, and act as an incentive to the officials to "squeeze." If the inland agency is a *bona fide* concern the name of the hong should be exhibited in token of its genuineness, and to believe that the army of unscrupulous officials and their underlings can live without means, or that instead of cotton or Woollens, the Chinese barrier officials will abstain from levying the same illegal tolls now imposed on manufacturers when conveyed inland by Chinese, but which the latter now seek to escape by earthquaking their goods in a Foreigner's name. Having endeavoured to show that in order to ensure an efficient working of the transit system, it is indispensable that Foreign merchants should be allowed to open agencies inland, we venture to submit a few suggestions for the consideration of the negotiators appointed under the new German Convention to settle the question of taxation on Foreign imports sent inland, or produced bought in the interior by Foreign merchants.

1. That it shall be optional on the part of importers—Chinese or Foreign—of Foreign merchandise to declare it on payment of the import duty, as in transit for the interior, whether declaration shall exempt such goods from the *tithe* now levied at the ports. 2. That an understanding be arrived at as to the exact point at which the *transit* Certificate begins (outwards) or ceases (inwards) to protect the goods it accompanies. 3. The abolition of the "carthou's tax" or *Tzu-ku*, now levied on certified imports after reaching their destination, and on exports from the vendor, although uncertified goods are said to be exempted. 4. Liberty to effect the alteration of the name of the district given in the outward pass, when the produce cannot be purchased at the place named. 5. A distinct definition of the phrase "all further charges," mentioned in the Treaty rules, etc., it being interpreted by the Chinese as meaning on route charges only. 6. That all privileges and immunities accorded be briefly endorsed on the passes. 7. Liberty to hire hongs inland for the storage of certified imports or produce.

HONGKONG.
WHEN a girl rejects an offer of marriage she goes through a slight-of-hand performance. The orange is the longest-lived fruit tree known, and is reputed to have flourished three hundred years.

A New York lady who was travelling in Ohio, gave her baby-hair gold-watch to pay with, and the baby gulped it down and died for more. What they can't swallow in that State must be over a foot in width.

THE disqualification evinced by large foreign shippers to extend their business inland should not influence or lead the German negotiators to perpetuate the errors committed by the framers of the treaty of 1858, in withholding the rights to merchants to store and sell certified goods inland; that is, if our diplomats and manufacturers wish to sell our imports admitted to the most distant market at the rates of duty imposed by treaty. Secure to merchants the right to reside inland, or open hongs, as now conceded to the unawed missionary, and traders will be found to settle there, even though there numbers may be few. There is now a class of enterprising men in China who if supported instead of being denounced by their own officials would accomplish much towards the extension of our trade under the transit system and the abolition of illegal dues if our own interpretation of the treaty did not debt them from residence inland. We refer to the smaller firms, and individuals who have already done so, and that in the North, by "negotiating," forcing their way through the barriers established to collect dues on merchandise supposed to be sent from all *outwards* taxation when produced.

THE disqualification evinced by large foreign shippers to extend their business inland should not influence or lead the German negotiators to perpetuate the errors committed by the framers of the treaty of 1858, in withholding the rights to merchants to store and sell certified goods inland; that is, if our diplomats and manufacturers wish to sell our imports admitted to the most distant market at the rates of duty imposed by treaty. Secure to merchants the right to reside inland, or open hongs, as now conceded to the unawed missionary, and traders will be found to settle there, even though there numbers may be few. There is now a class of enterprising men in China who if supported instead of being denounced by their own officials would accomplish much towards the extension of our trade under the transit system and the abolition of illegal dues if our own interpretation of the treaty did not debt them from residence inland. We refer to the smaller firms, and individuals who have already done so, and that in the North, by "negotiating," forcing their way through the barriers established to collect dues on merchandise supposed to be sent from all *outwards* taxation when produced.

THE disqualification evinced by large foreign shippers to extend their business inland should not influence or lead the German negotiators to perpetuate the errors committed by the framers of the treaty of 1858, in withholding the rights to merchants to store and sell certified goods inland; that is, if our diplomats and manufacturers wish to sell our imports admitted to the most distant market at the rates of duty imposed by treaty. Secure to merchants the right to reside inland, or open hongs, as now conceded to the unawed missionary, and traders will be found to settle there, even though there numbers may be few. There is now a class of enterprising men in China who if supported instead of being denounced by their own officials would accomplish much towards the extension of our trade under the transit system and the abolition of illegal dues if our own interpretation of the treaty did not debt them from residence inland. We refer to the smaller firms, and individuals who have already done so, and that in the North, by "negotiating," forcing their way through the barriers established to collect dues on merchandise supposed to be sent from all *outwards* taxation when produced.

THE disqualification evinced by large foreign shippers to extend their business inland should not influence or lead the German negotiators to perpetuate the errors committed by the framers of the treaty of 1858, in withholding the rights to merchants to store and sell certified goods inland; that is, if our diplomats and manufacturers wish to sell our imports admitted to the most distant market at the rates of duty imposed by treaty. Secure to merchants the right to reside inland, or open hongs, as now conceded to the unawed missionary, and traders will be found to settle there, even though there numbers may be few. There is now a class of enterprising men in China who if supported instead of being denounced by their own officials would accomplish much towards the extension of our trade under the transit system and the abolition of illegal dues if our own interpretation of the treaty did not debt them from residence inland. We refer to the smaller firms, and individuals who have already done so, and that in the North, by "negotiating," forcing their way through the barriers established to collect dues on merchandise supposed to be sent from all *outwards* taxation when produced.

THE disqualification evinced by large foreign shippers to extend their business inland should not influence or lead the German negotiators to perpetuate the errors committed by the framers of the treaty of 1858, in withholding the rights to merchants to store and sell certified goods inland; that is, if our diplomats and manufacturers wish to sell our imports admitted to the most distant market at the rates of duty imposed by treaty. Secure to merchants the right to reside inland, or open hongs, as now conceded to the unawed missionary, and traders will be found to settle there, even though there numbers may be few. There is now a class of enterprising men in China who if supported instead of being denounced by their own officials would accomplish much towards the extension of our trade under the transit system and the abolition of illegal dues if our own interpretation of the treaty did not debt them from residence inland. We refer to the smaller firms, and individuals who have already done so, and that in the North, by "negotiating," forcing their way through the barriers established to collect dues on merchandise supposed to be sent from all *outwards* taxation when produced.

THE disqualification evinced by large foreign shippers to extend their business inland should not influence or lead the German negotiators to perpetuate the errors committed by the framers of the treaty of 1858, in withholding the rights to merchants to store and sell certified goods inland; that is, if our diplomats and manufacturers wish to sell our imports admitted to the most distant market at the rates of duty imposed by treaty. Secure to merchants the right to reside inland, or open hongs, as now conceded to the unawed missionary, and traders will be found to settle there, even though there numbers may be few. There is now a class of enterprising men in China who if supported instead of being denounced by their own officials would accomplish much towards the extension of our trade under the transit system and the abolition of illegal dues if our own interpretation of the treaty did not debt them from residence inland. We refer to the smaller firms, and individuals who have already done so, and that in the North, by "negotiating," forcing their way through the barriers established to collect dues on merchandise supposed to be sent from all *outwards* taxation when produced.

THE disqualification evinced by large foreign shippers to extend their business inland should not influence or lead the German negotiators to perpetuate the errors committed by the framers of the treaty of 1858, in withholding the rights to merchants to store and sell certified goods inland; that is, if our diplomats and manufacturers wish to sell our imports admitted to the most distant market at the rates of duty imposed by treaty. Secure to merchants the right to reside inland, or open hongs, as now conceded to the unawed missionary, and traders will be found to settle there, even though there numbers may be few. There is now a class of enterprising men in China who if supported instead of being denounced by their own officials would accomplish much towards the extension of our trade under the transit system and the abolition of illegal dues if our own interpretation of the treaty did not debt them from residence inland. We refer to the smaller firms, and individuals who have already done so, and that in the North, by "negotiating," forcing their way through the barriers established to collect dues on merchandise supposed to be sent from all *outwards* taxation when produced.

THE disqualification evinced by large foreign shippers to extend their business inland should not influence or lead the German negotiators to perpetuate the errors committed by the framers of the treaty of 1858, in withholding the rights to merchants to store and sell certified goods inland; that is, if our diplomats and manufacturers wish to sell our imports admitted to the most distant market at the rates of duty imposed by treaty. Secure to merchants the right to reside inland, or open hongs, as now conceded to the unawed missionary, and traders will be found to settle there, even though there numbers may be few. There is now a class of enterprising men in China who if supported instead of being denounced by their own officials would accomplish much towards the extension of our trade under the transit system and the abolition of illegal dues if our own interpretation of the treaty did not debt them from residence inland. We refer to the smaller firms, and individuals who have already done so, and that in the North, by "negotiating," forcing their way through the barriers established to collect dues on merchandise supposed to be sent from all *outwards* taxation when produced.

THE disqualification evinced by large foreign shippers to extend their business inland should not influence or lead the German negotiators to perpetuate the errors committed by the framers of the treaty of 1858, in withholding the rights to merchants to store and sell certified goods inland; that is, if our diplomats and manufacturers wish to sell our imports admitted to the most distant market at the rates of duty imposed by treaty. Secure to merchants the right to reside inland, or open hongs, as now conceded to the unawed missionary, and traders will be found to settle there, even though there numbers may be few. There is now a class of enterprising men in China who if supported instead of being denounced by their own officials would accomplish much towards the extension of our trade under the transit system and the abolition of illegal dues if our own interpretation of the treaty did not debt them from residence inland. We refer to the smaller firms, and individuals who have already done so, and that in the North, by "negotiating," forcing their way through the barriers established to collect dues on merchandise supposed to be sent from all *outwards* taxation when produced.

THE disqualification evinced by large foreign shippers to extend their business inland should not influence or lead the German negotiators to perpetuate the errors committed by the framers of the treaty of 1858, in withholding the rights to merchants to store and sell certified goods inland; that is, if our diplomats and manufacturers wish to sell our imports admitted to the most distant market at the rates of duty imposed by treaty. Secure to merchants the right to reside inland, or open hongs, as now conceded to the unawed missionary, and traders will be found to settle there, even though there numbers may be few. There is now a class of enterprising men in China who if supported instead of being denounced by their own officials would accomplish much towards the extension of our trade under the transit system and the abolition of illegal dues if our own interpretation of the treaty did not debt them from residence inland. We refer to the smaller firms, and individuals who have already done so, and that in the North, by "negotiating," forcing their way through the barriers established to collect dues on merchandise supposed to be sent from all *outwards* taxation when produced.

THE disqualification evinced by large foreign shippers to extend their business inland should not influence or lead the German negotiators to perpetuate the errors committed by the framers of the treaty of 1858, in withholding the rights to merchants to store and sell certified goods inland; that is, if our diplomats and manufacturers wish to sell our imports admitted to the most distant market at the rates of duty imposed by treaty. Secure to merchants the right to reside inland, or open hongs, as now conceded to the unawed missionary, and traders will be found to settle there, even though there numbers may be few. There is now a class of enterprising men in China who if supported instead of being denounced by their own officials would accomplish much towards the extension of our trade under the transit system and the abolition of illegal dues if our own interpretation of the treaty did not debt them from residence inland. We refer to the smaller firms, and individuals who have already done so, and that in the North, by "negotiating," forcing their way through the barriers established to collect dues on merchandise supposed to be sent from all *outwards* taxation when produced.

THE disqualification evinced by large foreign shippers to extend their business inland should not influence or lead the German negotiators to perpetuate the errors committed by the framers of the treaty of 1858, in withholding the rights to merchants to store and sell certified goods inland; that is, if our diplomats and manufacturers wish to sell our imports admitted to the most distant market at the rates of duty imposed by treaty. Secure to merchants the right to reside inland, or open hongs, as now conceded to the unawed missionary, and traders will be found to settle there, even though there numbers may be few. There is now a class of enterprising men in China who if supported instead of being denounced by their own officials would accomplish much towards the extension of our trade under the transit system and the abolition of illegal dues if our own interpretation of the treaty did not debt them from residence inland. We refer to the smaller firms, and individuals who have already done so, and that in the North, by "negotiating," forcing their way through the barriers established to collect dues on merchandise supposed to be sent from all *outwards* taxation when produced.

THE disqualification evinced by large foreign shippers to extend their business inland should not influence or lead the German negotiators to perpetuate the errors committed by the framers of the treaty of 1858, in withholding the rights to merchants to store and sell certified goods inland; that is, if our diplomats and manufacturers wish to sell our imports admitted to the most distant market at the rates of duty imposed by treaty. Secure to merchants the right to reside inland, or open hongs, as now conceded to the unawed missionary, and traders will be found to settle there, even though there numbers may be few. There is now a class of enterprising men in China who if supported instead of being denounced by their own officials would accomplish much towards the extension of our trade under the transit system and the abolition of illegal dues if our own interpretation of the treaty did not debt them from residence inland. We refer to the smaller firms, and individuals who have already done so, and that in the North, by "negotiating," forcing their way through the barriers established to collect dues on merchandise supposed to be sent from all *outwards* taxation when produced.

THE disqualification evinced by large foreign shippers to extend their business inland should not influence or lead the German negotiators to perpetuate the errors committed by the framers of the treaty of 1858, in withholding the rights to merchants to store and sell certified goods inland; that is, if our diplomats and manufacturers wish to sell our imports admitted to the most distant market at the rates of duty imposed by treaty. Secure to merchants the right to reside inland, or open hongs, as now conceded to the unawed missionary, and traders will be found to settle there, even though there numbers may be few. There is now a class of enterprising men in China who if supported instead of being denounced by their own officials would accomplish much towards the extension of our trade under the transit system and the abolition of illegal dues if our own interpretation of the treaty did not debt them from residence inland. We refer to the smaller firms, and individuals who have already done so, and that in the North, by "negotiating," forcing their way through the barriers established to collect dues on merchandise supposed to be sent from all *outwards* taxation when produced.

THE disqualification evinced by large foreign shippers to extend their business inland should not influence or lead the German negotiators to perpetuate the errors committed by the framers of the treaty of 1858, in withholding the rights to merchants to store and sell certified goods inland; that is, if our diplomats and manufacturers wish to sell our imports admitted to the most distant market at the rates of duty imposed by treaty. Secure to merchants the right to reside inland, or open hongs, as now conceded to the unawed missionary, and traders will be found to settle there, even though there numbers may be few. There is now a class of enterprising men in China who if supported instead of being denounced by their own officials would accomplish much towards the extension of our trade under the transit system and the abolition of illegal dues if our own interpretation of the treaty did not debt them from residence inland. We refer to the smaller firms, and individuals who have already done so, and that in the North, by "negotiating," forcing their way through the barriers established to collect dues on merchandise supposed to be sent from all *outwards* taxation when produced.

THE disqualification evinced by large foreign shippers to extend their business inland should not influence or lead the German negotiators to perpetuate the errors committed by the framers of the treaty of 1858, in withholding the rights to merchants to store and sell certified goods inland; that is, if our diplomats and manufacturers wish to sell our imports admitted to the most distant market at the rates of duty imposed by treaty. Secure to merchants the right to reside inland, or open hongs, as now conceded to the unawed missionary, and traders will be found to settle there, even though there numbers may be few. There is now a class of enterprising men in China who if supported instead of being denounced by their own officials would accomplish much towards the extension of our trade under the transit system and the abolition of illegal dues if our own interpretation of the treaty did not debt them from residence inland. We refer to the smaller firms, and individuals who have already done so, and that in the North, by "negotiating," forcing their way through the barriers established to collect dues on merchandise supposed to be sent from all *outwards* taxation when produced.

THE disqualification evinced by large foreign shippers to extend their business inland should not influence or lead the German negotiators to perpetuate the errors committed by the framers of the treaty of 1858, in withholding the rights to merchants to store and sell certified goods inland; that is, if our diplomats and manufacturers wish to sell our imports admitted to the most distant market at the rates of duty imposed by treaty. Secure to merchants the right to reside inland, or open hongs, as now conceded to the unawed missionary, and traders will be found to settle there, even though there numbers